

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Docket No: A8646

Lynh NGUYEN

Appln. No.: 09/612,534

Group Art Unit: 2143

Confirmation No.: 9366

Examiner: Bunjob JAROENCHONWANIT

Filed: July 07, 2000

For:

LIVE CONNECTION ENHANCEMENT FOR DATA SOURCE INTERFACE

RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF NON-RESPONSIVE AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The Examiner states in a Notice of Non-Responsive Amendment, dated May 6, 2005, that the Amendment filed in the above-captioned Application on September 16, 2004, is not fully responsive to the Office Action dated June 16, 2004, allegedly because Applicant "fail [sic] to response [sic] to the "Double Patenting Ground of rejection, i.e., applicant defers further comment."

Applicant respectfully submits that the September 16, 2004 Amendment is fully responsive to each ground of rejection in the June 16, 2004 Office Action, including the Double Patenting Rejection to which the Examiner seems to refer. At the top of page 21 of the September 16, 2004 Amendment, Applicant addresses the "Rejection Under Obviousness-Type Double Patenting." As this rejection is provisional in nature, it is within Applicants' right not to address the merits of the provisional rejection, at least until one of the patent Applications upon which the rejection is based issues.

More specifically, the Examiner has provisionally rejected claims 1-3, 18-20 and 76-79 of the instant Application in view of various claims of co-pending Applications 09/750,432 and 09/750,475. The reason this rejection is provisional is that Applications 09/750,432 and 09/750,475 had not (and still have not) issued as U.S. Patents.

ST9-99-134

It is axiomatic that a provisional double patenting rejection requires no particular response from Applicants, as there are no patented claims to compare to the claims of the instant Application. Rather, a provisional double patenting rejection is designed simply to give Applicant notice of a possible future rejection, should the cited Applications actually issue as patents with claims similar to those in the cited Application. See, MPEP § 804(I)(B), which states that:

> the courts have sanctioned the practice of making applicant aware of [a] potential double patenting problem if one of the applications became a patent by permitting the examiner to make a "provisional" rejection on the ground of double patenting. In re Mott, 539 F.2d 1291, 190 USPO 536 (CCPA 1976); In re Wetterau, 356 F.2d 556, 148 USPQ 499 (CCPA 1966). The merits of such a provisional rejection can be addressed by both the applicant and the examiner without waiting for the first patent to issue.

Thus, it is clear that a provisional rejection only serves to place Applicant on notice that a "potential" problem exists, so that an Applicant and Examiner "can" address the merits of the double patenting rejection, if so desired. There is no requirement that such a provisional rejection be dealt with on the merits in any response by Applicants, until a patent issues. If the Examiner believes Applicant is required to address the merits of a provisional double patenting rejection, based solely on pending patent Applications, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner identify the authority imposing such a requirement.

U.S. Appln. No.: 09/612,534

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Further, MPEP § 804(I)(B) clearly recognizes that the Examiner will continue to make a provisional rejection:

unless that "provisional" double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in one of the applications. If the "provisional" double patenting rejection in one application is the only rejection remaining in that application, the examiner should then withdraw that rejection and permit the application to issue as a patent, thereby converting the "provisional" double patenting rejection in the other application(s) into a double patenting rejection at the time the one application issues as a patent.

Thus, it is clearly recognized that a "provisional" rejection can be maintained through several actions, without Applicant addressing the merits of the rejection, until the Application is in condition for allowance. Then, it is the Examiner's responsibility to determine whether to make the "provisional " rejection an actual double patenting rejection.

Beyond the clear indications in the MPEP (as a practical matter), it is easy to see why no response to a "provisional" double patenting rejection is required, as neither of the cited Applications has issued as a U.S. patent, neither Application containts (at least at this time) any patented claims. Thus, it is impossible to determine with any particularity whether the claims of the instant Application would be obvious or not in view of patented claims, as no patented claims yet exist.

Further, as these Applications have not issued as U.S. patents, should Applicants wish to file a Terminal Disclaimer to obviate the rejection, it is impossible to know whether a Terminal Disclaimer will be necessary for the instant Application or for the cited Applications, as it is unclear which of the respective Applications will issue first.

Response To Notice Of Non-Compliance U.S. Appln. No.: 09/612,534

Attorney Docket # A8646 / ST9-99-134

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the instant Notice of Non-Compliance. A short summary of the above points has been added to the Replacement Amendment submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

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WASHINGTON OFFICE 23373
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: June 6, 2005

Timothy P. Cremen Registration No. 50,855





DATE MAILED: 05/06/2005

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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO ST9-99-134 07/07/2000 9366 09/612,534 Lynh Nguyen EXAMINER 23373 7590 05/06/2005 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC JAROENCHONWANIT, BUNJOB 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037 2143

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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This is a communication	n from the examiner in	charge of your applicat	tion.			
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Application/Control Number: 09/612,534

Art Unit: 2143

